

- (A) \$1,093,000,000 for fiscal year 2022.
- (B) \$1,296,000,000 for fiscal year 2023.
- (C) \$1,680,000,000 for fiscal year 2024.
- (D) \$1,974,000,000 for fiscal year 2025.
- (E) \$2,156,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.
- (b) ALLOCATION AND LIMITATIONS.—

(1) SUPPLEMENT AND NOT SUPPLANT.—The amounts authorized to be appropriated by subsection (a) shall supplement, and not supplant, any other amounts previously authorized to be appropriated for the purposes described in such subsection.

(2) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR CONSTRUCTION.—None of the amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization in subsection (a) may be used for construction.

SA 1937. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle A of title I of division F, insert the following:

SEC. 61. REQUIREMENT OF CERTIFICATION OF LABORATORIES.

Section 353 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 263a) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (q) as subsection (r); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (p) the following:

“(q) TIES TO THE PEOPLE’S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each certificate issued by the Secretary under this section shall state whether—

“(A) the laboratory;

“(B) the company that owns or manages the laboratory; or

“(C) any subcontractors or subsidiaries of such a laboratory or company, is an entity described in paragraph (2).

“(2) ENTITY DESCRIBED.—An entity described in this paragraph is an entity—

“(A)(i) that is engaged in the biological, microbiological, serological, chemical, immuno-hematological, hematological, biophysical, cytological, pathological, or other examination of materials derived from the human body for the purpose of providing information for the diagnosis, prevention, or treatment of any disease or impairment of, or the assessment of the health of, people of the United States; or

“(ii) that handles or has access to any data related to people of the United States that is derived from any activity described in clause (i); and

“(B)(i) over which control is exercised or exercisable by the Government of the People’s Republic of China, a national of the People’s Republic of China, or an entity organized under the laws of the People’s Republic of China; or

“(ii) in which the Government of the People’s Republic of China has a substantial interest.”.

SA 1938. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science

Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle A of title I of division F, insert the following:

SEC. 61. ANNUAL REPORTING REGARDING GRANTEE TIES TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

Title IV of the Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting after section 403C (42 U.S.C. 283a–2) the following:

“SEC. 403C–1. ANNUAL REPORTING REGARDING GRANTEE TIES TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—On an annual basis, the Director of NIH shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, and to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, a report on any ties to foreign governments that researchers funded by grants from the National Institutes of Health have and that are not properly disclosed, vetted, and approved by the National Institutes of Health, including the status of any ongoing National Institutes of Health compliance reviews related to such ties and any administrative actions taken to address such concerns.

“(b) REQUIREMENT.—The Committees receiving the reports under subsection (a) shall keep confidential, and shall not release, any provision of such a report that is related to an ongoing National Institutes of Health compliance review.”.

SA 1939. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle A of title I of division F, insert the following:

SEC. 61. NIH STRATEGIC PLAN.

Section 402(m)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 282(m)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (E), by striking “; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (F) as subparagraph (G); and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (E) the following:

“(F) address national security issues, including ways in which the National Institutes of Health can engage with other Federal agencies to modernize the national security strategy of the National Institutes of Health; and”.

SA 1940. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish

a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title II of division E, add the following:

SEC. 5214. REVIEWS BY COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES OF COVERED TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING GENETIC INFORMATION.

(a) REQUIREMENTS FOR REVIEWS.—

(1) MANDATORY DECLARATIONS.—Section 721(b)(1)(C)(v)(IV) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(b)(1)(C)(v)(IV)) is amended—

(A) by redesignating items (cc) through (gg) as items (dd) through (hh), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after item (bb) the following:

“(cc) COVERED TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING GENETIC INFORMATION.—The parties to a covered transaction shall submit a declaration described in subclause (I) with respect to the transaction if the transaction involves an investment described in subsection (a)(4)(B)(iii)(III) by a foreign person in a United States business that maintains or collects information about genetic tests of United States citizens, including any such information relating to genomic sequencing.”.

(2) CONSULTATION WITH SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES.—Section 721(k)(6) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(k)(6)) is amended—

(A) by striking “The chairperson” and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The chairperson”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) COVERED TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING GENETIC INFORMATION.—The chairperson shall consult with the Secretary of Health and Human Services in any review or investigation under subsection (a) of a covered transaction that involves an investment described in subsection (a)(4)(B)(iii)(III) by a foreign person in a United States business that maintains or collects information about genetic tests of United States citizens, including any such information relating to genomic sequencing.”.

(3) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States shall prescribe regulations to carry out the amendments made by this subsection.

(b) EXPANSION OF COMMITTEES RECEIVING ANNUAL TESTIMONY FROM COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.—Section 721(o) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(o)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate” and inserting “the committees specified in paragraph (2)”;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (3); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) COMMITTEES SPECIFIED.—The committees specified in this paragraph are—

“(A) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

“(B) the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.”.

(C) EFFECTIVE DATE; APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by this section shall—

(1) take effect on the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) apply with respect to any covered transaction the review or investigation of which is initiated under section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 on or after the date described in paragraph (1).

SA 1941. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 275, between lines 22 and 23, insert the following:

“(12) How the eligible consortium will advance biosecurity practices.

SA 1942. Mr. HOEVEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 79, between lines 22 and 23, insert the following:

(11) how the applicant will utilize existing infrastructure, such as clean rooms, necessary to operate the test bed.

SA 1943. Mr. WICKER (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title II of division C, add the following:

SEC. 3219L. TRANSNATIONAL REPRESSION ACCOUNTABILITY AND PREVENTION.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “Transnational Repression Ac-

countability and Prevention Act of 2021” or as the “TRAP Act of 2021”.

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) works to prevent and fight crime through enhanced cooperation and innovation on police and security matters, including kleptocracy, counterterrorism, cybercrime, counternarcotics, and transnational organized crime.

(2) United States membership and participation in INTERPOL advances the national security and law enforcement interests of the United States related to combating kleptocracy, terrorism, cybercrime, narcotics, and transnational organized crime.

(3) Article 2 of INTERPOL's Constitution states that the organization aims “[to] ensure and promote the widest possible mutual assistance between all criminal police authorities . . . in the spirit of the ‘Universal Declaration of Human Rights’”.

(4) Article 3 of INTERPOL's Constitution states that “[i]t is strictly forbidden for the Organization to undertake any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character”.

(5) These principles provide INTERPOL with a foundation based on respect for human rights and avoidance of politically motivated actions by the organization and its members.

(6) According to the Justice Manual of the United States Department of Justice, “[i]n the United States, national law prohibits the arrest of the subject of a Red Notice issued by another INTERPOL member country, based upon the notice alone”.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that some INTERPOL member countries have repeatedly misused INTERPOL's databases and processes, including Notice and Diffusion mechanisms, for activities of an overtly political or other unlawful character and in violation of international human rights standards, including making requests to harass or persecute political opponents, human rights defenders, or journalists.

(d) SUPPORT FOR INTERPOL INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.—The Attorney General and the Secretary of State shall—

(1) use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States, as appropriate, within INTERPOL's General Assembly and Executive Committee to promote reforms aimed at improving the transparency of INTERPOL and ensuring its operation consistent with its Constitution, particularly articles 2 and 3, and Rules on the Processing of Data, including—

(A) supporting INTERPOL's reforms enhancing the screening process for Notices, Diffusions, and other INTERPOL communications to ensure they comply with INTERPOL's Constitution and Rules on the Processing of Data (RPD);

(B) supporting and strengthening INTERPOL's coordination with the Commission for Control of INTERPOL's Files (CCF) in cases in which INTERPOL or the CCF has determined that a member country issued a Notice, Diffusion, or other INTERPOL communication against an individual in violation of articles 2 or 3 of the INTERPOL Constitution, or the RPD, to prohibit such member country from seeking the publication or issuance of any subsequent Notices, Diffusions, or other INTERPOL communication against the same individual based on the same set of claims or facts;

(C) increasing, to the extent practicable, dedicated funding to the CCF and the Notices and Diffusions Task Force in order to further expand operations related to the review of requests for red notices and red diffusions;

(D) supporting candidates for positions within INTERPOL's structures, including the Presidency, Executive Committee, General Secretariat, and CCF who have demonstrated experience relating to and respect for the rule of law;

(E) seeking to require INTERPOL in its annual report to provide a detailed account, disaggregated by member country or entity of—

(i) the number of Notice requests, disaggregated by color, that it received;

(ii) the number of Notice requests, disaggregated by color, that it rejected;

(iii) the category of violation identified in each instance of a rejected Notice;

(iv) the number of Diffusions that it cancelled without reference to decisions by the CCF; and

(v) the sources of all INTERPOL income during the reporting period; and

(F) supporting greater transparency by the CCF in its annual report by providing a detailed account, disaggregated by country, of—

(i) the number of admissible requests for correction or deletion of data received by the CCF regarding issued Notices, Diffusions, and other INTERPOL communications; and

(ii) the category of violation alleged in each such complaint;

(2) inform the INTERPOL General Secretariat about incidents in which member countries abuse INTERPOL communications for politically motivated or other unlawful purposes so that, as appropriate, action can be taken by INTERPOL; and

(3) request to censure member countries that repeatedly abuse and misuse INTERPOL's red notice and red diffusion mechanisms, including restricting the access of those countries to INTERPOL's data and information systems.

(e) REPORT ON INTERPOL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and biannually thereafter for a period of 4 years, the Attorney General and the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of other relevant United States Government departments or agencies, shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report containing an assessment of how INTERPOL member countries abuse INTERPOL Red Notices, Diffusions, and other INTERPOL communications for political motives and other unlawful purposes within the past three years.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

(A) A list of countries that the Attorney General and the Secretary determine have repeatedly abused and misused the red notice and red diffusion mechanisms for political purposes.

(B) A description of the most common tactics employed by member countries in conducting such abuse, including the crimes most commonly alleged and the INTERPOL communications most commonly exploited.

(C) An assessment of the adequacy of INTERPOL mechanisms for challenging abusive requests, including the Commission for the Control of INTERPOL's Files (CCF), an assessment of the CCF's March 2017 Operating Rules, and any shortcoming the United States believes should be addressed.

(D) A description of how INTERPOL's General Secretariat identifies requests for red notice or red diffusions that are politically motivated or are otherwise in violation of INTERPOL's rules and how INTERPOL reviews and addresses cases in which a member country has abused or misused the red notice and red diffusion mechanisms for overtly political purposes.